



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

EXHIBIT A

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

group for profit or advantage (~ terms of employment) (an ~ film) — **ex-ploit-ative-ly** *adv*
ex-ploit-ive \ik-'splo-tiv/ *adj* (1921): **EXPLOITATIVE**
ex-plo-ration \ek-'splā-'rā-shən, -'splō- / *n* (1537): the act or an instance of exploring — **ex-plo-ra-tion-al** \-shən, -'shā-n/ *adj*
ex-plor-ative \ik-'splōr-ə-tiv, -'splōr- / *adj* (1738): **EXPLORATORY** — **ex-plor-ative-ly** *adv*
ex-plor-ato-ry \-ə-, -'tōr-ē, -'tōr- / *adj* (1620): of, relating to, or being exploration (~ surgery) (~ drilling for oil)
ex-plore \ik-'splōr, -'splōr/ *vb* **ex-plored**; **ex-plor-ing** [L *explorare*, fr. *ex-* + *plorare* to cry out] *vt* (1585) 1 a: to investigate, study, or analyze: look into (~ the relationship between social class and learning ability) — sometimes used with indirect questions (to ~ where ethical issues arise — R. T. Blackburn) b: to become familiar with by testing or experimenting (~ new cuisines) 2: to travel over (new territory) for adventure or discovery 3: to examine minutely esp. for diagnostic purposes (~ the wound) ~ *vi*: to make or conduct a systematic search (~ for oil)
ex-plor-er \ik-'splōr-ər, -'splōr- / *n* (1685) 1: one that explores; esp.: a person who travels in search of geographical or scientific information 2 *cap*: a member of a coed scouting program of the Boy Scouts of America for young people ages 14 to 20 focusing on career awareness
ex-plos-ion \ik-'splō-zhən/ *n* [L *explosion*, *explosio* act of driving off by clapping, fr. *explodere*] (ca. 1616) 1: the act or an instance of exploding (injured in a laboratory ~) 2: a large-scale, rapid, or spectacular expansion or bursting out or forth (the ~ of suburbia) (an ~ of red hair) 3: the release of occluded breath that occurs in one kind of articulation of stop consonants
ex-plos-ive \ik-'splō-siv, -ziv/ *adj* (1667) 1 a: relating to, characterized by, or operated by explosion (an ~ hatch) b: resulting from or as if from an explosion (~ population growth) 2 a: tending to explode (an ~ person) b: likely to erupt in or produce hostile reaction or violence (an ~ ghetto situation) — **ex-plos-ive-ly** *adv* — **ex-plos-ive-ness** *n*
explosive *n* (1874) 1: an explosive substance 2: a consonant characterized by explosion in its articulation when it occurs in certain environments: **STOP**
ex-po \ek-'spō/ *n*, *pl* **expos** (1913): **EXPOSITION** 3
ex-po-nent \ik-'spō-nənt, -'ek-, / *n* [L *exponent*, *exponens*, prp. of *exponere*] (1706) 1: a symbol written above and to the right of a mathematical expression to indicate the operation of raising to a power 2 a: one that expounds or interprets b: one that champions, practices, or exemplifies
ex-po-nen-tial \ek-'spō-nen-'chəl/ *adj* (1704) 1: of or relating to an exponent 2: involving a variable in an exponent (10^x is an ~ expression) 3: expressible or approximately expressible by an exponential function; esp.: characterized by or being an extremely rapid increase (as in size or extent) (an ~ growth rate) — **ex-po-nen-tial-ly** \-hən-'chəl-ē/ *adv*
exponential function *n* (ca. 1890): a mathematical function in which an independent variable appears in one of the exponents — called also **exponential**
ex-po-nen-ti-a-tion \ek-'spō-nen-'ti-'shē-'ā-shən/ *n* (1903): the act or process of raising a quantity to a power — called also **involution**
ex-port \ek-'spōrt, -'spōrt, 'ek-, / *vb* [ME, fr. L *exportare*, fr. *ex-* + *portare* to carry — more at **FARE**] *vt* (15c) 1: to carry away; REMOVE 2: to carry or send (as a commodity) to some other place (as another country) ~ *vi*: to export something abroad — **ex-port-abil-ity** \-tē-, -'spōrt-'ā-bi-lē-tē, -'spōr- / *n* — **ex-port-able** \ek-'spōrt-'ā-bəl, -'spōr-, 'ek-, / *adj*
ex-port-er \ek-'spōrt, -'spōrt/ *n* (1690) 1: something exported; *specif*: a commodity conveyed from one country or region to another for purposes of trade 2: the act of exporting; **EXPORTATION** (the ~ of wheat)
ex-port \ek-, / *adj* (1795): of or relating to exportation or exports (~ duties)
ex-por-ta-tion \ek-'spōr-'tā-shən, -'spōr-, -'spōr- / *n* (1641): the act of exporting; also: a commodity exported
ex-port-er \ek-'spōr-ər, -'spōr-, 'ek-, / *n* (1691): one that exports; *specif*: a wholesaler who sells to merchants or industrial consumers in foreign countries
ex-posed \ik-'spōz/ *vt* **ex-posed**; **ex-posing** [ME, fr. MF *exposer*, fr. L *exponere* to set forth, explain (perf. indic. *exposui*), fr. *ex-* + *ponere* to put, place — more at **POSITION**] (15c) 1 a: to deprive of shelter, protection, or care: subject to risk from a harmful action or condition (~ troops needlessly) (has not yet been exposed to measles) b: to submit or make accessible to a particular action or influence (~ children to good books); esp.: to subject (a sensitive photographic film, plate, or paper) to radiant energy c: to abandon (an infant) esp. by leaving in the open 2 a: to make known: bring to light (as something shameful) b: to disclose the faults or crimes of (~ a murderer) 3: to cause to be visible or open to view: **DISPLAY** as a: to offer publicly for sale b: to exhibit for public veneration c: to reveal the face of (a playing card) or the cards of (a player's hand) d: to engage in indecent exposure of (oneself) *syn* see **SHOW** — **ex-poser** *n*
ex-po-sé also **ex-po-se** \ek-'spō-'zā, -'spā- / *n* [F *exposé*, fr. pp. of *exposer*] (1803) 1: a formal statement of facts 2: an exposure of something discreditable (a newspaper ~ of government corruption)
ex-posed \ik-'spōzd/ *adj* (ca. 1623) 1: open to view 2: not shielded or protected; also: not insulated (an ~ electric wire) — *syn* see **LIABLE**
ex-posit \ik-'spā-'zāt/ *vt* [L *expositus*, pp. of *exponere*] (1882): **EX-POUND**
ex-po-si-tion \ek-'spā-'zi-'shən/ *n* (14c) 1: a setting forth of the meaning or purpose (as of a writing) 2 a: discourse or an example of it designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand b: (1) the first part of a musical composition in sonata form in which the thematic material of the movement is presented (2) the opening section of a fugue 3: a public exhibition or show — **ex-po-si-tion-al** \-zish-'nəl, -'zi-'shā-n/ *adj*
ex-posit-ive \ik-'spā-'zā-tiv/ *adj* (15c): **DESCRIPTIVE**, **EXPOSITORY**
ex-posit-ior \-zā-'tər / *n* [ME *expositour*, fr. MF *expositeur*, fr. LL *expositor*, fr. L *exponere*] (14c): a person who explains: **COMMENTATOR**

ex-pos-i-to-ry \-ə-, -'tōr-ē, -'tōr- / *adj* (1628): of, relating to, or containing exposition (~ writing)
ex post facto \eks-'pōst(t)-'fak-(t)- / *adv* [LL, lit., from a thing after] (1621): after the fact: **RETROACTIVELY**
ex post facto *adj* (1787): done, made, or formulated after the fact: **RETROACTIVE** (*ex post facto* approval) (*ex post facto* laws)
ex-pos-tu-late \ik-'spās-'chā-'lāt/ *vb* [L *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulare* to demand, dispute, fr. *ex-* + *postulare* to ask for — more at **LATE**] *vi* (1573) *obs*: **DISCUSS**, **EXAMINE** ~ *vi*: to reason earnestly a person for purposes of dissuasion or remonstrance
ex-pos-tu-la-tion \-spās-'chā-'lā-'shən/ *n* (1540): an act or an instance of **EXPOSTULATING** — **ex-pos-tu-la-to-ry** \-spās-'chā-'lā-'tōr-ē / *adj*
ex-po-sure \ik-'spō-'zhər / *n* (1606) 1: the fact or condition of being exposed: as a: the condition of being presented to view b: the condition of being known (a politician seeks a lot of ~) c: the condition of being protected esp. from severe weather (died of ~) d: the condition of being subject to some effect or influence (risk ~ to the flu) e: the condition of being at risk of financial loss; also: an amount at risk: the act or an instance of exposing: as a: disclosure of something secret (tried to prevent ~ of their past) b: the treating of some material (as film) to controlled amounts of radiant energy c: the amount of such energy or length of such treatment (a 3-second ~) d: the manner of being exposed b: the position (as of a house) with respect to weather influences or compass points (a room with a window ~) 4: a piece or section of sensitized material (as film) on which an exposure is or can be made (36 ~s per roll)
exposure meter *n* (1891): a device for indicating correct exposure of a photographic exposure under varying conditions of illumination
ex-pound \ik-'spāund/ *vb* [ME, fr. MF *expondre*, fr. L *exponere*, pp. of *exponere* to set forth] *vt* (14c) 1 a: to set forth: **STATE** b: to defend with argument 2: to explain by setting forth in detail (often elaborate detail ~ a law) ~ *vi*: to make a statement — *syn* see **EXPLAIN** — **ex-pound-er** *n*
ex-press \ik-'spres/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *express*, fr. L *expressus*, pp. of *expressere* to press out, express, fr. *ex-* + *primere* to press out] (14c) 1 a: directly, firmly, and explicitly stated (my ~ desires) b: **EXACT**, **PRECISE** 2 a: designed for or adapted to its purpose b: of a particular sort: **SPECIFIC** (for that ~ purpose) 3 a: traveling at high speed; *specif*: traveling with few or no stops along the way (a ~ train) b: adapted or suitable for travel at high speed (an ~ highway) c *Brit*: designated to be delivered without delay by special messenger — *syn* see **EXPLICIT**
express *adv* (14c) 1 *obs*: **EXPRESSLY** 2: by express (delivered ~)
express *n* (1619) 1 a *Brit*: a messenger sent on a special errand b *Brit*: a dispatch conveyed by a special messenger c (1) a service for the prompt and safe transportation of parcels, money, or goods at rates higher than standard freight charges (2) a company operating such a merchandise freight service d *Brit*: **SPECIAL DELIVERY**
express *vi* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *expresser*, fr. OF, fr. *express*, pp. of *expressere*, pp.] (14c) 1 a: **DELINEATE**, **DEPict**, b: to represent words: **STATE** c: to give or convey a true impression of (~ situation) d: to make known the opinions or feelings of (oneself) e: to give expression to the artistic or creative impulses or abilities of (oneself) f: to represent by a sign or symbol: **SYMBOLIZE** 2 a: to press out (as the juice of a fruit) by pressure b: to subject to pressure c: to extract something 3: to send by express 4: to cause (a gene) to manifest its effects in the phenotype — **ex-press-er** *n* — **ex-press-ly** \-ə-'bəl / *adv*
syn **EXPRESS**, **VENT**, **UTTER**, **VOICE**, **BROADCAST**, **AIR** mean to make known what one thinks or feels. **EXPRESS** suggests an impulse to reveal words, gestures, actions, or what one creates or produces (express her feelings in music). **VENT** stresses a strong inner compulsion to express esp. in words (a tirade venting his frustration). **UTTER** implies use of the voice not necessarily in articulate speech (utter a word). **VOICE** does not necessarily imply vocal utterance but does imply expression or formulation in words (an editorial voicing their concerns). **BROADCAST** adds the implication of disclosing for the first time something long thought over or reserved for a suitable occasion (broadcast his views often in order to gain relief or sympathy or attention). **AIR** implies airing their differences).
ex-press-age \ik-'spres-'ij / *n* (1857): a carrying of parcels by express; also: a charge for such carrying
ex-pres-sion \ik-'spres-'shən/ *n* (15c) 1 a: an act, process, or instance of representing in a medium (as words): **UTTERANCE** (freedom of ~) b: (1) something that manifests, embodies, or symbolizes something else (this gift is an ~ of my admiration for you) (2) a significant word or phrase (3) a mathematical or logical symbol or a meaningful combination of symbols (4) the detectable effect of a gene c: **EXPRESSIVITY** 2 a: a mode, means, or use of significant representation or symbolism; esp.: felicitous or vivid indication or depiction of mood or sentiment (read the poem with ~) b: (1) the quality of being expressive (2) facial aspect or vocal intonation as indicative of feeling (3) an act or product of pressing out — **ex-pres-sive-ly** \-ə-'spres-'həl / *adv*
ex-pres-sion-ism \ik-'spres-'shən-'iz-əm/ *n*, often *cap* (ca. 1901): a theory or practice in art of seeking to depict the subjective emotional responses that objects and events arouse in the artist — **ex-pres-sion-ist** \-spres-'shən-'ist/ *n* or *adj*, often *cap* — **ex-pres-sion-ist-ic** \-shən-'is-'tik / *adj* — **ex-pres-sion-ist-ic-ly** \-ti-'k(-)lē / *adv*
ex-pres-sion-less \ik-'spres-'shən-'ləs/ *adj* (1831): lacking expression (an ~ face) — **ex-pres-sion-less-ly** *adv* — **ex-pres-sion-less-ness** *n*
ex-pres-sive \ik-'spres-'iv / *adj* (15c) 1: of or relating to expressing (the ~ function of language) 2: serving to express, utter, or convey meaning or feeling (an ~ silence) (~ line drawings) — **ex-pres-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-pres-sive-ness** *n*
ex-pres-siv-ity \ek-'spres-'iv-ē-tē / *n*, *pl* -ties (1934) 1: the capacity of a gene to affect the phenotype of the organism of which it is a part 2: the quality of being expressive
ex-press-ly \ik-'spres-'lē / *adv* (14c) 1: in an express manner (I ~ly ~ly) (~ rejected the proposal) 2: for the express purpose (I ~ly, SPECIFICALLY (made ~ for me))



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Inventors: Rajiv Jain and Richard J. Wong
Assignee: QuickLogic Corporation
Title: Method of Programming an Antifuse
Serial No.: 09/887,834 Filing Date: June 22, 2001
Examiner: Terry Cunningham Group Art Unit: 2816
Docket No.: QKL9351 US Confirmation No: 7855

Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner For Patents
P.O. Box 145
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

DECLARATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §1.132

Dear Sir:

Andrew K. Chan declares and states as follows:

1. I am the sole inventor of U.S. Patent No. 5,243,226 (referred to herein as “the ‘226 patent”).
2. I am currently the Vice President of Research and Development at VIma Microsystems Corporation. I am no longer employed by nor have any contractual relationship with QuickLogic Corporation.
3. I believe that the invention disclosed in the ‘226 patent is accurately described in a general sense, at col. 2, lines 18-21, which states “This invention allows one to program an antifuse so as to 5 [sic] lower the antifuse resistance without increasing the programming current.”
4. At col. 3, lines 65-66 of the ‘226 patent, it is stated “Current I2 reduces the antifuse resistance even if |I2| (the magnitude of I2) is not higher than I1.” This statement was not a disclosure of an alternative embodiment of the invention. To the contrary, the statement was intended as simply a comparison of the disclosed invention relative to the then-conventional wisdom that to reduce antifuse resistance the programming current must be increased.

5. I believe that to read col. 3, lines 65-66 of the '226 patent as an alternative embodiment in which an antifuse is programmed using a second current I2 that is greater than a first current I1 is unreasonable and is not supported with a full reading of the '226 patent.

6. At col. 4, lines 8-10 of the '226 patent, it is stated "The second pulse 210.2 reduces the antifuse resistance more consistently if current I2 is lower in magnitude than current I1." This statement was intended to indicate that instead of using a first pulse and a second pulse with equal magnitude currents, the consistency of the antifuse resistance is improved if the current of the second pulse is lower than the current of the first pulse. This statement was not a disclosure of an alternative embodiment in which the current of the second pulse is greater than the current of the first pulse.

7. I believe that to read col. 4, lines 8-10 of the '226 patent as a disclosure of an alternative embodiment in which the current of the second pulse is greater than the current of the first pulse is unreasonable. Such an interpretation is inconsistent with the remainder of the disclosure and contrary to what is clearly stated as the invention in col. 2, lines 18-21, discussed in paragraph 3 above.

8. I assert that the above statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001, Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Respectfully Submitted,



Andrew K. Chan

Dated: 3/22/2004